WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

Carriage and Windsor CHAIR MAKING,

At Lincolnton, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with guilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.
Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, A. D. 1823.—George Huffman and others, heirs of Martin Huffman, deceased, *vs.* John Huffman.....Petition for the division of the real estate of Martin Huffman, deceased.—It appearing to the court, that John Huffman is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said John Huffman to appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monda after the fourth in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday of January, 1823.

VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

3t'42—price adv. $1 25.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.... Jane Kerr *vs.* William Kerr.....Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, *Clk.*
3mt'47.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, *vs.* Eli Bradshaw....Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *C. S. C.*
3mt44.—Price adv. $4.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.
Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars twenty-five cents per ream. Also, two reams broken foolscap, $2 50; And one bundle Super Royal, for wrapping.

CHERAW.

TAMPLET & CHAPMAN have just received, per the Steam-Boat *Pee Dee* and *Maid of Orleans*, the articles as under, which they will sell low for CASH or BARTER, at their store in Market-street.

2500 bushels Salt,
15,000 lbs. Sugars
5000 lbs. Coffee
5 hhds. Molasses
20 casks Cheese
30 kegs Nails
25 bbls. Mackarel
20 bbls. Northern Rum
2 puncheons Jamaica do.
20 ps. Cotton Bagging
1 cask Spanish Indigo
Cases of Wool Hats
250 pair men's coarse shoes;

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

Cash given for Cotton, Tallow, Bees-Wax, and Flax-seed.
Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6t'42

Laffan & Cromwell,

CHERAW, S. C.

OFFER for sale, at their store in Front-street, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
HARD-WARE, &c.

wholesale or retail, for cash, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers; who are solicited to call and judge for themselves. The highest market price paid for Cotton and every species of country produce.
Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6t'42

Docts. Franklin & Carson,

HAVING united their interest in the practice of Physic, respectfully tender their services, in the different branches of their profession, to the inhabitants of Statesville and its vicinity. They occupy the stand formerly occupied by Erwin & Gaither, at which one of them may generally be found, or by inquiring at the house of Robert Simonton or Robert Worke, Esqrs.; and by prompt attention to business they hope to merit the confidence and gain the patronage of the public.
Statesville, Feb. 3, 1823.—4t'43

MANSION HOTEL, IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.
October 7, 1822.——'22

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Buncombe county, N. C. on the 23d instant, a man who calls himself James Smith, and says he is a citizen of Bedford county, West-Tennessee. He had in his possession a negro man, whom he called George, about six feet 2 inches high, stout made, and appears to be about 25 years old. Said negro says he was raised in Montgomery county, N. C. by a man by the name of Prior. After Smith was apprehended, Prior came, on his way moving to the west, and claimed said negro; but he was refused to be given up, as he could not prove the property; and said negro is now in jail. Also in possession of said Smith, a sorrel horse, about 14½ hands high, with a large blaze in his face, between 16 and 20 years old; also, a plain saddle and bridle. Said Smith was committed to the jail of this county for a most daring robbery on the subscriber. It is also believed that the said negro does not belong to Smith. These are, therefore, to give notice to all persons having any demands against said property, to come forward, pay charges, and take them away.

Z. BAIRD.
Buncombe Co. Jan. 31, 1823.—3t42

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

Dr. Stewart Bosworth,

HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, has settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street.
Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—'38tf

Notice.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Raleigh, requests those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.—Those who have claims will please to present them.

JOHN BECKWITH.
Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.——'38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of James Rutherford, deceased; in pursuance of the authority thereby given, will expose to public sale the personal property of said deceased, consisting of thirty-three likely NEGROES. The sale will begin at Hamilton's store, on Sandy-Run, on Wednesday, the 26th of February next, and will continue from day to day until the whole be sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having demands against said estate, will present them, legally authenticated; and those indebted, must pay immediately, or pay costs. And all persons who have received, or may receive, the following bonds, or notes, to wit: one bond upon Archibald Dellingham and James Mares, for the sum of six thousand dollars; two notes upon Edward Bird, for the sum of four hundred dollars; one note upon John H. Alley, for the sum of sixty-five dollars; one note upon John C. Elliott, for the sum of 200 dollars; one upon Jacob Stroup, for about $200; (all the above papers were made payable to James Rutherford,) all persons are hereby notified, that they belong to said Rutherford's estate, and were purchased from him before his death; and the administrator will take all legal steps to recover said instruments; and the persons bound to pay said bonds and notes, are hereby notified not to pay them to any person but the administrator.

FRANCIS HOGG, *Adm'r. of J. R.*
Rutherford County, N. C.
Jan. 1823. 2t'42

Stop Thief.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, on the head waters of Waxhaw Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C. about two months ago, a red sorrel HORSE, five years old past, about 14 hands high, heavy made, works well in harness of any kind; has no white mark on him; racks and trots, but more generally the first; and was in middling good order. Any person giving notice of the above described horse, so that the owner can get him again, shall be rewarded for his trouble, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JOSEPH YARBROUGH.
January 24, 1823.—3t*43

NOTICE.

THE sale of lots laid off on the lands of Letitia Wilson, at Mock's Old Field, in the Forks of the Yadkin River, under a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, having been postponed from August last, until the first of January, 1823, will again be resumed, on the 25th and 26th of February, upon the terms mentioned in a former advertisement, and which will again be made known on the day of sale.

J. A. PEARSON,
SAML. JONES,
JOHN CLEMENT,
HUGH BRALY,
ALEX. NESBIT,
J. P. CARTER. } *Commissioners.*

4wt'42

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at arge, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

*39

Sign, Coach, and House *PAINTING.*

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.
Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*39

An Overseer Wanted.

A SINGLE man, well recommended, who understands the culture of corn and cotton, and the management of negroes, will meet with employment. Apply at this office.
Feb. 4, 1823.——*40

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

From the West Chester Republican.

WEEVILS.

Remarks on their habits, and means of destroying them.

As much injury is done in barns to the different kinds of grain, by these insects, I wish the society to devote some attention to the most efficacious method of destroying them, or preventing their ravages. I have endeavored, for several years, to become acquainted with their habits, and am willing to state the result of my conclusions, hoping it may occasion, from some abler pen, more important information. *I believe they continue residents for life, of the building in which chance may place them, and that they do not migrate from one burn to another, unless carried thither.* That during the winter they lie in a dormant state near the ground. I have found numbers of them at that season on the lower sides of boards which were lying under the mangers in stables. Instinct, no doubt, teaches them at the commencement of cold weather, to seek a retreat where they may lie secure, and where they will be somewhat sheltered from intense cold. Had they remained in the mow, on threshing the grain, they being in a dormant state, would probably be destroyed. About the middle of the 5th month, May, they begin to travel, crawling up the walls, and in every direction in search of food. If any grain be in the barn, they find it; and I have seen as many as eight or ten on one grain of Indian corn, the eye of which they at first consume. When wheat, rye, or barley, is brought into the barn, they penetrate the mow, and I apprehend, deposit their eggs in the grain, which serves for food for the young insects, till they arrive at nearly the size of the parents; probably the sweating and warmth of the mow, much assist in the depositing of the egg, and in bringing the insect to perfection.

As a proof that the egg is deposited in the grain, it will be found, that if wheat be threshed some short time after harvest, in barns where weevils abound, when it will be very little eaten by them, and put into bags, and perhaps few of the insects then to be seen, that in a few weeks it will be very much eaten, and numbers of weevils in the bags. Having thus briefly stated my opinion of their habits, I will suggest a few propositions for destroying them. The most efficacious mode, I apprehend, would be to stack the grain out for one or two years, and keep all kinds of it from lying in the barn, during the summer season, by this means they would be deprived of food and of a suitable place to deposit their young.

Many of them may be destroyed by having no grain in the barn from the time they leave their winter retreat, till harvest; except about a double handful of Indian corn in a place, and in several different places. Numbers of them will go to these heaps for food, then about once in two days riddle them in some clean place with a wheat riddle, the insects will fall through, which may be gathered up and thrown into the fire. Another method is to leave a little straw in the stables at this season, and before harvest gather it all up carefully, and draw it out into a field, many weevils will thus be taken out and perish. It is said, though I have never experienced it, that they have a great antipathy to hemp, that a few layers of it, spread among the grain, at the time of putting it in the barn, will prevent their ravages. No doubt, members of the society, and others are possessed of facts on this subject which would be highly interesting to those who are troubled with these insects about their barns. It is hoped they will be induced, through the medium of the society or otherwise, to make them public, as it might be the means of saving many bushels of grain annually for the benefit of the community.

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

MODE OF LEGISLATING IN CONGRESS.

The editor of the New-York Statesman, who is now at Washington, gives the following sketch of proceedings in congress hall:

The mode of manufacturing laws in congress is much the same as in the New-York legislature; and also in the parliament of Great Britain. Jefferson's Manual, which is little more than a compilation of settled parliamentary rules and practices, is the common standard at Washington and Albany, and I believe it is in all parts of this country.

On an ordinary day, a spectator in congress hall witnesses the following order of proceedings: By 10 o'clock in the morning, the members begin to drop in; those who are on standing or select committees, for the purpose of meeting and consulting in private rooms appropriated to that object; others, to write letters, fold and direct documents to their friends; and the remainder to lounge on the sofas around the hall, read newspapers, or join in conversation on the topics of the day. From 10 to 12 o'clock, the house of representatives is a kind of political exchange, where intelligence received by letters and papers from different parts of the United States, is freely circulated and diffused through the whole mass, unless it be some secret political news, which in that case is whispered only to a circle of friends.

A few minutes before twelve, the chaplain makes his appearance, takes the speaker's desk, and offers up a concise prayer. He does not always attract the attention of the whole of his audience. If a member happens to be folding and sealing a package, or deeply engaged in the midst of a newspaper paragraph, he keeps his seat with his hat on, and service proceeds without his assistance or cognizance. Such instances are, however, rare, and a great degree of decorum is commonly observed. By the time the religious exercise is finished, most of the members have arrived, and the galleries are filled with ladies and gentlemen, as spectators.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, the speaker takes his seat and calls the house to order; that is to say, announces the fact that it is time for business; for there is the same disorder after he takes the chair as before, the members all sitting or walking with their hats on, and attending to their own concerns. As soon as the speaker has taken his seat, the mace consisting of a green wand surmounted by a golden eagle is placed upon his right, and the star spangled banner is hoisted upon the dome of the capitol, as a signal to persons at a distance that the house is in session, and also to show, perhaps, that congress *fights* under American colors. The wind is sometimes so high as to compel them to strike the flag before the *action* has ended; and from this circumstance, on a cold or muddy day, a member boarding at a distance, *presumes* congress has adjourned. A want of punctuality is not, however, a common fault, and you seldom see a vacant seat in the house. But I find the speaker is sooner ready to proceed to business than myself; and the remainder of this sketch will therefore be postponed to another letter.

Miracles.—St. Gregory the Great affirms—and who will doubt him?—that a little monk got into such a habit of working miracles, that at length the prior forbade him to exercise his supernatural talent. The Monk conformed to the order; but one day seeing an honest bricklayer falling from the roof of a house, he hesitated, between monastical obedience and charity, in saving the poor man's life; and only ordering him to *remain in the air*, he ran to acquaint the Prior with the case. The Prior gave him absolution for the sin of beginning a miracle without his leave, and allowed him to go through with it, but *never to do the like again!*

Libel Suit.—Mr. Matthews, the comedian, has commenced a libel suit against Mr. Buckingham, the editor of the New England Galaxy, for a late theatrical criticism on Mr. M's performances. The damages are laid at $10,000.

"The Pioneers" was announced in the New-York papers on Thursday to be published on Friday, and at 12 o'clock, Mr. Wiley, the publisher, had delivered *thirty-five hundred copies!*

[*Commercial Advertiser.*

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.—Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain by whom the suppression of the paragraph in the letter of Wm. R. Dickinson, Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the day of 1819, and by him communicated to this house, at the last session, was caused, with leave to sit during the sessions, and with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. *Campbell*, in submitting this reolution, disclaimed all personal feeling. He had no ill will to any mortal breathing. He had conversed with the members of the committee, and understood that they did not feel themselves clothed with sufficient powers to enter into that full investigation which was necessary. A fraud had been practised on the house, and if it had been ascertained that such and such persons did not commit it, he thought it expedient to go a little further, and inquire who did do it. Some members thought this resolution was giving importance to a trifling subject. But the committee had declared it to be a matter of importance; the house had given it importance; and every paper out of doors treated it as important. He did not wish to impugn any gentleman, but was only anxious to discover whence it originated.

Mr. *Wright* said he had originally declared his desire to probe the business to the bottom, let the odium fall where it would. He was still of this opinion. He alluded to some persons who had received the papers from the clerk, and broke the seals; and if it was proved that these marks were not made before the documents came to the house, it was necessary to discover when the obliterations might have been made.

Mr. *Edwards*, of N. C. thought it was unnecessary to disclaim personal feelings. He was conscious of none. The report of the committee had acquitted the persons originally implicated. If they were guiltless, where did the fault rest? The documents came into the possession of the officers of this house, of the members of the house, and he called on the house to investigate the business to the bottom.

Mr. *Hamilton* thought there ought to be some testimony to justify measures which supposed guilt on the part of members of the house. He had understood that such was the importance attached to this, and other documents that, in one case, under Mr. Gallatin, even a proof-sheet was not submitted to the inspection of members. He did not believe there could be found a person so base among the members of the house, as to make the erasures which had been made; nor was he prepared to throw imputation on the motives of members without testimony on which to found it. If any gentleman had any facts in his possession, tending to throw light on the subject, he ought to state them explicitly.

Mr. *Hardin* threw out some aspersions on the Washington Republican, in which the charge had first appeared, asserting that it was a paper famed for the insertion of every thing but correctness, and a paper which contained more misrepresentation than any other paper in the United States.

Mr. *Cook* said it was impossible for him, when he coupled the assertions now made on the floor, with secret whispers, which had reached his ear, without his being able to trace them to any responsible person, to resist the influence that he was alluded to, as the person in whose hands the documents had been, and who knew where the erasures had been made. "I have sworn," said the honorable member, "and I am ready to go to the alter of my God, and swear, that they were not made within my knowledge." He had taken no particular notice of the whispers which had reached him; but when assertions such as had been made, were made on that floor, he owed it to his own character to notice them in the most express and pointed terms. Mr. *Cook* proceeded to shew the importance of the paragraph suppressed, in betraying facts which could otherwise have escaped suspicion; after which he inquired whether the inquisitorial power of the house is to be found which would compel the disclosure of persons writing for the public good? On this subject he entered into an able and a spirited defence of the rights of the press. The honorable member moved an amendment.

"And that the said committee be instructed to prepare and report to this house a digest of the evidence contained in the printed documents in which the said printed letter [A 5] is included, if any notes were taken, in lieu of cash, from any of the banks in which the public moneys were deposited. Whether the public moneys have not been discontinued to be deposited in branches of the U. States' Bank, and placed in certain local banks, situated in the same towns or neighborhood, without complying with the directions of the law on that subject; and whether such transfers have not resulted in loss to the government. Whether the public money has not been loaned to those banks, in which standing deposits were made, under the name of deposits; and whether such loans or deposits have not resulted in loss to the government. Whether security was not neglected to be taken, in some one or more instances, for the punctuality of one or more banks which proposed to give such security; and whether such failure has not resulted in loss to the government."

Mr. *Hardin* talked of finding out the person who writes under the signature of A. B. and if he was a member, of expelling him, "like a tainted dog."

Mr. *Little* moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and to take the ayes and noes on the question. The ayes and noes were ordered, and there appeared

Ayes 26—Noes 141.

Mr. *Wright* commenced a series of remarks, which were considered irrelevant, by

Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, who expressed his determination to call to order every gentleman who wandered from the subject, and who took this opportunity of expressing his acceptance of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. *Wright* then resumed the floor, and went on to state his views of the question. He considered there were grounds to justify suspicion; and went on to investigate the oath which had been administered by the late committee, when he was called to order by

Mr. *Moore*, who put it to the Speaker to decide whether this reference to the oath was in order.

The Speaker decided that, as it went to elicit information, it was in order.

Mr. *Wright* went on, expressing his hope that the house would not be alarmed, or afraid of going into the investigation. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum!*

Mr. *Cook* entered into a long and able reply to the gentleman from Maryland. The people of this country never could submit to have the press, the strongest safeguard of their rights, shackled at the will of any despotism whatever.

Mr. *Dwight* expressed his obligations to the gentlemen who had spoken, for the indulgent manner in which they had spoken of the labours of the committee. He went into various points which had been before the committee; and expressed his opinion that a witness is as much bound to answer any question proposed by the committee, as any witness before any other body. He said the question of the author of A. B. was not deemed sufficiently relevant to require any unusual exercise of the power of the committee to obtain it.

Mr. *Saunders* stated that he had differed in opinion from the chairman of the committee, on an important question. [We believe that he alluded to the relevancy which the author's name would bear to the question.] He then spoke in defence of Mr. Dickens and his testimony. He then went into a view of the motives which had influenced him in putting the questions he did. He thought there was but one secret, and that was as to who made the marks; and on this subject, there ought to be no confidence. He thought a breach of faith in such cases was virtue—not crime. Gentlemen, however, had their own views on the subject. He was against engrafting the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, on the original resolution. He thought the resolution, in its original form, should be adopted, because it is clear that there was a difference of opinion in the committee, as to the extent of the powers they possessed. He would vote for the commitment of any witness who refused to answer a question.

Mr. *Gilmer* stated, that he had intended not to trouble the house with any remarks, during the present session, as he did not wish to give the chair an opportunity to call him to order. He held that every man elevated to the confidence of the people ought to be honest, and above suspicion. He contended, therefore, that this house must be kept pure and honest. A charge had been made by a member of Congress, which (he contended) had been proved to be false, and such member ought to be expelled. He was not certain that A. B. might not be a member of the other house.

He was not sure that he did not see him skulking behind the persons in the gallery. He held in his hand evidence which furnished to him strong presumptive evidence of the author of A. B. There had been nothing elicited in the committee to impeach any member of this house. He moved the following amendment to the original resolution:

"And to ascertain, if possible, whether any member of this house, or confederacy of members, have made use of the papers of this house, for the purpose of making charges against any department of this government, and which that member, or those members, knowing them to be false."

Mr. *Woodson* moved that the House now adjourn.

The House then adjourned.

[Mr. *Gilmer's* amendment was subsequently withdrawn, and the resolution of Mr. *Campbell*, as amended by Mr. *Cook*, agreed to, by a vote of 107 to 23. The gentlemen composing the committee are Messrs. *Campbell*, of Ohio. *Cannon*, *Jones* of Va. *Nelson*, of Md. *Stewart*, *Morgan*, and *Hill*.]

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

THE GREEKS.

Extract of a letter, dated Smyrna, Nov. 17, 1822, from an American, living on the spot.

"Trade has for three or four weeks past been quite brisk, which, together with the perfect good order which now reigns in our city, makes us, in a measure, forget our past miseries, and the great facility with which they may be renewed. The *Greek cause has gained much*, and I think *the question of their independence* nearly *established*. The Morea, and most of the Islands in the Archipelago, will most probably (under some conditions) remain to them.

"How the Grand Sultan will reconcile this to his turbulent Janissaries, remains to be seen. We are anxious to know the result of the Congress at Verona, which will probably decide the fate of this country. It appears to me, that in the present state of Europe, peace, on any terms, and at any price, must be desirable to every crowned head on the continent: with that they may hope to bring mankind back to the way of thinking they had fifty years ago; but I am afraid all will not do.

"The Emperor of Austria has forbid that any other than *priests* should meddle with the education of youth. If he could have added, that no one else should converse with them, and ordered that all the books published in the last fifty years should be burnt, he might then have some hopes of succeeding. The Carbonari make a great noise, and thereby their consequence increases.

"The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles, and there is every probability of their remaining there until May next."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

NORFOLK, FEB. 10.

The Pirate Expedition.—This formidable armament against the merciless buccaniers of the ocean, which has excited so much interest in every part of our country, and has for several weeks presented a scene of uncommon bustle and activity at our navy-yard and in the business walks of our town, is now ready to commence its work of retribution; and it is devoutly to be wished, that the sword drawn in this righteous cause, may not be returned to its scabbard, until the just mandate of the nation to "*exterminate the Pirate throng*" shall be fully executed. In the appropriate language of a native poet, who has recently offered a neat and feeling tribute to the occasion, we would say—

"Then go forth *Porter* in thy might,
Let sudden vengeance on them light,—
Pursue them with a fiery hail,
From which no refuge may avail—
Alike from ocean and from land,
Sweep off the vile marauding band—
Let every monster of them fall,
Not one be spared—*destroy them all!*"

The expedition is destined to avenge the death of the gallant ALLEN, and the multiplied outrages upon our lawful commerce, is under the orders of Commodore DAVID PORTER, and consists of the

Sloop of War *Peacock*, capt. Stephen Cassin, bearing the broad pendant of the commodore.

Schooner *Shark*, lieut. com. M. C. Perry.

Sea Gull, (steam galliot) lt. com. Wm. H. Watson.

Decoy, (store ship) lieutenant com. L. Kearny.

Grey Hound, mast. com. John Porter.

Jackall, lt. com. W. H. Cocke.

Wild Cat, lieut. com. Charles W. Skinner.

Beagle, lt. com. J. T. Newton.

Ferret, lt. com. Samuel Henley.

Terrier, lt. com. Rt. R. Rose.

Weasle, lt. com. Bev. Kendon.

Cutters—*Mingo*, *Musquito*, *Sand Fly*, *Galley Nipper*, and *Gnat*.

Four of the small schooners dropped down from the navy-yard on Thursday last, and anchored near the *Flag Ship*, off Fort Nelson; yesterday morning, they were joined by the other four schooners, and in the afternoon the *Shark* and the store ship *Decoy*, were towed down from the yard, by the steam galliot *Sea Gull*, and all anchored near the Peacock. They form quite an imposing spectacle, and to-day or to-morrow, we shall have the pleasure to see them 'spread their white canvas to the breeze,' and depart for the pirate coast. Our best wishes go with them.

The steam galliot is much improved in appearance, and performed the duty of towing down the ship and the schooner in a style and with a velocity that augured well of her adaptation to that purpose in the expedition.

The schooners mount one long gun on a pivot and two cannonades each, and it is believed, will not, in point of sailing, dishonor the names by which they have been designated.—*Beacon.*

LYNCHBURG, JAN. 31. *Freshet.*—We omitted to notice in our last the rise of James River, unprecedented, we believe, in its height, and in the celerity with which it rose. The only damage done near this place, of which we have heard, is, the destruction of a part of the free bridge, several tiers having been swept off. From every part of the country, we hear of unexampled swells in the water courses.—The following letter to the editors of the Virginian, gives a distressing account of the situation of a part of Montgomery county.

"*Montgomery, Va. 20th Jan.* 1823.

It appears evident that the scourges of God for the wickedness of men present themselves in various ways throughout the world. In many sections to the East, it seems there has been a visitation almost of famine. In the West and South, sickness and death have displayed in their most fearful forms the superiority of their power; while, for a number of years, *we* have been blest with health, fine crops and a good market for the surplus. But at this inst. the scene seems to be changing. I am now within 1¼ miles of the great Alleghany summit, parallel with and near to the road. The torrents from the angry clouds still continue to descend without intermission. The turnpike road has become like a constant river, and the valleys in every direction are filled with water. What now must be our calculation! The suffering farmers, who had lost all their fencing and the grain which had been sown, on the waters of Staunton, (called there Roanoke,) in the destructive storm of September last, had *then* an opportunity of making a small recruit. But now, all is lost. The portion of rails then collected to enclose the cultivated parts must again go. The grain sown has been destroyed, and we are all in one general calamity. Oh God! when will the wickedness of man cease, and thy frown abate!

"I have employed my time during the latter part of the storm in penning the foregoing observations. The storm has been much more violent than that of last September. The water would have made a rapid current through the house in which I now am, had not the doors been taken off the hinges, and placed outside (cross wise) to turn the stream. The storm has yet abated, but little of its fury. It commenced last evening about 9 o'clock—it is now 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 31.—The following interesting circumstance is communicated from the most respectable source, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement:—

Extract of a Letter from London, November 23, 1822.

"A great object of curiosity is now preparing on the Thames—a new Steam Vessel, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupy only one-fifth part of the usual space—her furnace, consuming its own smoke, will perform with one bushel what formerly took one chaldron of coals: her boiler is constructed to return its own steam, without one particle escaping, so that once filled it is enough for the voyage, which it is calculated she will perform in 36 or 40 days. The invention is American—PERKINS is the man, who does honour to his country. In two months time this vessel will sail (or go) for Calcutta."—*Mercantile Adv.*

PROVIDENCE, JAN. 29.

Warning to Sabbath breakers.—We learn that the following distressing event took place at Valley Falls, one mile above Pawtucket, on Sunday last. A person in discharging his gun (loaded with a ball) at a mark, shot a boy, named Chace, through the body, who survived the fatal wound but about 15 minutes.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 6.—The ship Magnet, capt. Mount, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. She sailed December 12th, and brings the same dates as were received by the Ceres at Charleston. The Magnet has on board a famous stud horse, imported for a gentleman in North-Carolina—it is conjectured for the purpose of matching some one of our American horses of repute.—*Mer.*

RALEIGH, FEB. 14.

The board of Internal Improvements adjourned on Thursday evening the 6th inst. to meet again in this city on the 4th Monday in April next.

Mr. Fulton, our civil engineer, in addition to the attention which he is directed to pay to the works about to be carried on at the flats below Wilmington, and to the improvements making by the several Navigation Companies, was instructed by the board to cause surveys to be made of the principal tracts of swamp and marsh lands within this state; to ascertain the quantity and quality of each tract; the most practicable mode of draining it, and the expense of the work; and for the sake of expedition, he is authorised to employ such number of surveyors and chain-carriers as he may think necessary.

Mr. Fulton is also instructed to survey and mark the line of a road from Wilkesborough to Salem, on the best and most convenient ground; to survey the road from Salem to Fayetteville, and ascertain whether the distance cannot be shortened by altering the present road; and that he report such alterations as, in his opinion, are necessary to shorten and improve said road.

The engineer is also directed to cause the line of the road and canal to be run from the Roanoke river, at or near Plymouth, to the waters of Pungo river, in Hyde county, through the Dismal Swamp, and to report as well on the practicability and utility of the road without the canal, as upon the road and canal together. He is also instructed to cause a survey to be made of the channel leading from Currituck inlet, through the narrows, to the Albermarle Sound, and report to the Board on the practicability and utility of improving this navigation.—*Register.*

WASHINGTON, FEB. 5.—The Debate, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of imposing higher duties on imports, for the protection of Manufactures, becomes more and more interesting. There is a prospect now, that the question will be determined on its merits, and definitively, at the present session of Congress.

Nat. Intel.

Perhaps the Members of the bar in attendance on the Supreme Court, were never more numerous than at the present term. Besides the distinguished Members of the Profession, who, being Members of either House of Congress, are necessarily present, and those who are resident in the District, we have observed the following gentlemen in attendance on the Court, viz:

Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. BLAKE, of Boston.

Mr. PITTMAN, from Rhode Island.

Mr. EMMETT, Mr. OGDEN, Mr. OAKLEY, Mr. WHEATON, (Reporter to the Court,) from New-York.

Mr. CHEEVES, of Philadelphia.

Mr. WINDER, and Mr. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

Mr. CLAY, and Mr. ROWAN of Kentucky.

Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. HAMMOND, and Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio.—*ib.*

JOHN TAYLOR is re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of VIRGINIA, for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

United States' Mint.—The mint of the United States was established at Philadelphia, by an act of congress of April 2d, 1792, and has ever since been continued in that city. The officers are—a director, treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, engraver, and treasurer's clerk. The annual salaries of all these officers amount to $9,600. From its establishment to the year 1822, 72,263.972 pieces have been coined amounting in value to $19.852,746; viz. in gold pieces $7,620,867; in silver pieces $11,606,193; in copper pieces $425,686.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

Mr. Hardin, a member from Kentucky, whose zeal on most subjects is apt to overrun his discretion, and whose heat of language is not always chastened by reason, declared in the debate of this day, that our paper is "famed for every thing but correctness," and "contains more misrepresentations than any other paper in the United States." Were we disposed to put the question of our *editorial* reputation, at issue with his *public* character, the judgment of public opinion would place us on a new and most elevated pinnacle of triumph. But we forbear. We have no desire to crush an individual like him. His attempt to muzzle the press, is sufficient to place his *political* purity and his *republicanism*, in a correct light. We would only caution the people to beware of such politicians. For ourselves, his enmity is our *glory*—his friendship, would be our *shame*.

We will never avail ourselves of slight occasions to sound an alarm—But the tendency of the debate of to-day, and the *spirit of it*, were too pointed to be misunderstood, even had not Mr. Cook, of Illinois, dragged it, in all its odiousness, before the house, and exposing it, pronounced it an attempt to introduce "the second reign of terror." We warn the people! Attempts are really making to surround *a certain* individual with an atmosphere which is to be impenetrable;—and thus is he to be chariotted along to the eminence which he is seeking. Our correspondent A. B has roused the indignation of this gentleman's friends, and of some, who, if not *his* friends, are *not* the friends of the administration. The inquisitorial power of the Spanish despotism is attempted, to drag A. B. to light; and we are to be put on the wheel, 'till "*this Judas*," as he was called in debate, is dragged out, and, in the language of Mr. Wright, of Maryland, in application to all the parties to it, (which we *know* to be *any thing* but the language of Maryland,) consigned to "*condign punishment.*"

We have but a moment to give to this subject, *at this time*. Let the people look well to it. Its details shall be faithfully given,—strike whom they may. One word more—We will beat the *screw*, and the *tournaquet*—we will meet the committee, and face its powers—and if we are struck, it shall be at the expense of a rupture in the Constitution, for that is our mantle; *but A. B. shall never be given up—at least, by us.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1823.

Hon. JNO. LONG, jun. Representative in Congress from this District, in consequence of ill health, and by advice of his physicians, has left Washington, and returned to his residence in Randolph county.

Distressing Calamity.—On the night of the 7th instant, the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Walkup, of Mecklenburg county, with all its furniture, was entirely consumed by fire, and, what is truly heart-rending, four promising sons, and a Mr. Joseph Huie, a relation of the family, perished in the flames. Wm. Flinn, Esq. and a young man, were in the house at the time; but they both escaped by jumping out of a window of the upper story, not, however, without hurt; the former had his thigh broken, and the latter was seriously injured.

We remember some twelve months ago, the editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder* most bitterly accused the West of never having done any thing for that part of the State. At the time we thought the remark showed more querulousness than discernment. A little reflection must satisfy the editor, that the whole system of internal improvement will benefit the East at least as much as the upper country: but if this view of the subject will not remove his doubts, we would ask him from what quarter of the state did the *Flats Bill* find the most of its friends?—This bill, we learn, passed the *commons* without much difficulty, but in the *senate* its reception was not altogether so favorable. Efforts were made to defeat it altogether, and pains were taken to turn the Western members against it; among others, the *Senator* from Lincoln was applied to on the subject: but that gentleman, with his usual discernment, saw the value of the measure, made an able speech in its favor, and it passed the Senate triumphantly.

The bill for the more effectual protection of manufactures, is warmly discussed in the House of Representatives; its fate is doubtful. The *National Intelligencer* of the 11th, contains a speech, or an essay, or a tirade, of Mr. Tattnall, of Georgia, in opposition to it; and it is difficult to say whether it is more conspicuous for its lack of argument, than its blustering, bravado style. The *emphatic* words, and phrases, and sentences, which are profusely scattered over it, evidently show that the Hon. member first wrote his speech, and then read it to the House, which must certainly have been electrified by such a display of impassioned and irresistible eloquence. He speaks of the "feeble whinings of the manufacturers," of the "*abominable* bill," the "*infernal* bill;" says he "could with pleasure witness the combustion of almost every manufacturing establishment as they may be erected;" and after numerous other *arguments* equally pertinent and irrefragable, he winds up his declamation by asking, if "it is thought that we (himself, we presume) will tamely submit to this treatment?" His answer follows close upon the heels of his interrogatory:—"No, sir, we cannot. *By heaven, sir, we will not!*" Bravo! This is eloquence, with a vengeance! and belongs to that species of reasoning which is called "knock down arguments." Demosthenes' orations against Philip of Macedon are called *philippicks*; and we think Mr. Tattnall's speech, with great propriety, might be termed a *tariff-ic*, or if you choose, *terrific*.

The following communication was received more than six months ago, but by some means was mislaid, and only recovered a few days since. We offer this as an apology to our correspondent for its not appearing sooner.

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian.

The great convention question has for a considerable length of time occupied the attention of the people of this state; and it is probable that it will continue to be agitated until the friends of EQUAL RIGHTS accomplish their object, which is a revisal of the old, or formation of a New Constitution for the state. At the session of the last legislature the debates were highly interesting, and by which it can easily be seen that the Western people have justice and right on their side:—these two ingredients, it is to be fairly presumed, will enlist the feelings and influence the opinions of the people generally in favor of a convention.

In all great political questions, private interest should not be the governing motive,—the rights and interests of the great body of the people should be steadily kept in view, and respected; if this is not done, (in all republicks,) there will consequently be strife and contention, which will necessarily prevent and destroy the best civil and political projects. If these positions be admitted as truths, there will be but one sentiment among the people, and that will be in favor of a convention.

The sacredness of the present Constitution is pled in its favor by some politicians, with as much earnestness as if it was not the work of men! And its age is also pled strongly in its favor. These pleas will not hold good on a close investigation. Our revolutionary patriots, according to this mode of reasoning, had a much better plea to continue under the government of Britain: They could have said, we have lived under your government one hundred and sixty-six years, and we will continue to do so. But this was not their language: Liberty or death resounded through the country; and a determined resolution and spirit of freedom eventuated in the glorious achievement of our Independence.

And further, if the antiquity of any of the works of man were esteemed sacred and unalterable, it would put a stop to all improvements. But this is not the case; the human mind is in a state of progressive improvement, and we can correct many errors committed by our ancestors, and amend and improve in nearly every thing.—Why, then, should we not call a convention and form a new constitution for North-Carolina? A.

SPORTS OF THE PLANE.

In the last Western Carolinian is an advertisement headed, "Sports of the Chase," and signed "Lewis Utzman."—Upon first sight I took it to be merely a bravo of some person, and thought no more of it; but I have since been told that it is all meant in good earnest, and is the *workmanship* of an industrious cabinet maker of Salisbury. Notwithstanding this, it would receive no notice from me, had not the writer offered the banter particularly to *Cabarrus*. I am a citizen of Cabarrus, and can inform Mr. L. Utzman, that the people of this county are less famed for *fox hunting*, than they are for pursuits of industry. There can be no doubt but Mr. L. Utzman must also be a very industrious as well as a very ingenious mechanic, to be in such easy circumstances as to find time for "*trailing*, and *money* to offer $200 on a bet." Thinking, therefore, that Mr. Utzman may likewise value himself on "*trailing of the plane*," I now offer to bet two hundred dollars, that I can produce in the county of Cabarrus a cabinet-maker, who can make a neater piece of furniture, of any description, either sideboard, desk, bureau, cradle or coffin, than the aforesaid Mr. Lewis Utzman. If the said L. U. thinks proper to accept of this bet, he can make it known, when the bargain will be closed.

Conditions are, *plane* or *pay*: 24 hours notice.

CONCORD. NO FOX HUNTER.

"SPORTS OF THE CHACE."

The above is the sign of an advertisement in the last Carolinian, over the name of "Lewis Utzman,"—a person unknown to me even by fame, but who, report says, is a lawyer of Salisbury, who is fonder of *trailing* than of his books. Now in as much as we folks of Mecklenburg care less about fox hunting than about our different trades and vocations, we at once knock under to Lawyer Utzman and his friend, the *black tan hound*, in the "sports of the chace;" but I now offer to bet Lawyer Utzman $200, that I can find in Mecklenburg a Lawyer, that can *out plead* said Utzman, and all the other Lawyers of Rowan put together.

Conditions must be to *plead* or to *pay*. The money to be deposited in the Bank at Charlotte, and five minutes notice given.

Meck. Co. A MECKLENBURGER.

North-Carolina.—The Legislature of this state has adjourned. An act has passed which provides that a debtor who honestly gives up his property, shall not be imprisoned for debt—another, that the sheriffs shall provide blankets for the use of their prisoners—and a third for the promotion of agriculture and *household manufactures*.

A spirit is up in this state for internal improvement. The message of the governor to the legislature at the opening of the session, is a valuable paper, and we intend to give it a place with other like messages, as soon as we can. North Carolina possesses many sound statesmen and valuable men, and her fertile back country is peopled by a hardy race of industrious and intelligent freemen. She has much in her power, and now seems resolved to bring out her great resources to improve her natural advantages by a sound legislation. We heartily wish her good speed!—*Niles.*

NEW YORK.—From the seat of government of this state, we learn, that NATHAN SANFORD, late a Senator in Congress from that State, has been appointed Chancellor, to succeed the present Chancellor, Moss KENT, whose term of service will expire in August next.

The Governor also nominated to the Senate for the present Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges SPENCER, PLATT and WOODWORTH. All these nominations were *rejected* by the Senate. The Governor then nominated JOHN SAVAGE, JACOB SUTHERLAND and SAMUEL R. BETTS, for these offices. The two first of these nominations were confirmed by the Senate, and the latter rejected.

Nat. Intel.

MARRIED,

On the 30th January last, by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Mr. Levi Niblock, to Miss Mary Knox.

Also, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, James Ramsay, Esq. to Miss Mary M'Henry,—all of this county.

In Davidson county, on the 13th instant, Mr. Thomas Lanning, to Miss Catharine Lopp.

In Germantown, Stokes county, on the 11th instant, Mr. *William Lyon*, to Miss *Elizabeth Armstrong*, daughter of T. T. Armstrong, Esq.

In Rutherford county, Oliver Cromwell M'Afee, of Lincoln, aged 16, to Miss —— M'Brian, of Rutherford, aged 14. They were engaged, report says, four years before the wedding happened.

On the 11th inst. in Buncombe county, Mr. Samuel Smith, of Tennessee, to Miss Margaret R. Baird, daughter of Redent Baird.

DIED,

In Iredell county, near Statesville, on the 18th inst. after a short illness, Miss Emeline Simonton, in the 17th year of her age.

At New-Orleans, 2d ult. Gen. F. HUMBERT, a distinguished French officer, who rose from the ranks to eminence and celebrity. He first made himself conspicuous by the invasion of Ireland with 1200 men, where, with this small force, assisted by few of the Peasantry, he routed four or five thouand British troops and Irish yeomanry, and penetrated into the heart of the country, and was finally defeated by an overwhelming force. He afterwards commanded a division under Massena, in the famous campaign of Switzerland, which ended in the overthrow of the Russian forces under Suwarrow. He next was engaged in the expedition against St. Domingo—but on his return was not well received by the First Consul. He came to the United States in 1812. When the British army invaded Louisiana, he made a tender of his services to General Jackson, which was accepted, and Humbert, as well by his example of courage and sang froid, as by his activity in reconnoitering, was useful in no ordinary degree to the common cause. The last five or six years of Humbert's life exhibited a melancholy contrast to its meridian brilliancy. From want of occupation, from disappointment, or some other cause, his mind became occasionally disordered, and to those who were ignorant of his character, he might have appeared a dotard or a driveller. He was one of those who are careless of amassing this world's goods, and though not in abject poverty, having for some years past received a small pension from the King of France, yet we are informed that he has died without leaving wherewithal to defray the expenses of his funeral.—*N. O. paper.*

125 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Anson jail, on Friday, the 7th instant, *Thomas Curtis* and *Hamilton Harris*. Thos. Curtis is between 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue, or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, and I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very dark mulatto, between 30 and 35 years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking jails, and has broken several in the western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash.

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and 25 dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

JOSEPH MEDLEY, *Shff.*

February 9, 1823.—3t'44

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to sale, on the 13th and 14th days of March next, at the late residence of Capt. Benj. Bean, deceased, the following property, viz: Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, and Straw; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Geese; Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Wagon and Geers, farming utensils, of almost every description, and a set of blacksmith's tools. Also, nine likely Negroes will be hired, and a plantation rented, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. D. M'GUIRE, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 18, 1823.—1w

Cheraw, S. C.

ABOUT 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank, together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next. The sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

On all sums less than $500, a credit of twelve months; on all sums exceeding $500, and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual instalments; on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one, two and three years, payable in the same manner. Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent. on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property, with personal security, if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and the future prospects of Cheraw, as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world, which renders such detail unnecessary; but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham) contained a Store, three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment, thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling houses, and at least 1000 inhabitants. Two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river; one Steam Boat plies directly between Cheraw and Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw, each boat carries from 600 to 800 bales of cotton a trip. The Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days. During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed, from the present purchases, that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accommodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.
JAMES COIT.
Agents for the Chatham Town Company.

January 25th, 1823.—eopt47

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he now lives, lying on the west side of the main Yadkin, well known by the name of Riddle's ferry, and containing between four and five hundred acres. It lies on the main road leading from Salem to Georgia; is well watered, and has good improvements thereon. The land is of as good a quality as any in the Forks of the Yadkin, and well suited to the raising of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to make immediate application. The terms will be favorable, and will be made known on application to the subscriber.

☞ A good boat belongs to the ferry.

BENJAMIN RIDDLE.

Rowan County, Feb. 24, 1823.—3t'44

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of court, obtained at February term, 1823, authorising the sale of two of the negroes of the estate of Robert Baird, deceased, I will sell at a credit of twelve months, at Francis Neely's mills, on Saturday, the 29th of March, 1823, one negro girl Esther, about 12 years old, and one negro boy Joe, about 10 years old. Attendance, &c. by

WM. BARBER, *Adm'r.*

3wt'44p

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the store house of Mr. Thomas Todd. He will work on the most reasonable terms that can be desired, and hopes, by due attention, neatness and despatch, that he will merit a share of public patronage. He also flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to those that may please to call upon him, at any time, with their custom. Cleaning and repairing old clothes will be duly attended to, at short notice.

N. B. Produce will be received for work, such as corn, flour, pork, bacon, tallow, beeswax, butter, and such as suits the market, and a generous price given. 6t'47

SAMUEL PRICE.

Estate of David Woodson, Sen'r.

ALL those persons who have lawful demands against the estate of David Woodson, sen. deceased, are hereby requested to make them known to the administrator, on or before the 21st day of May next, so that he may be prepared to make settlement as far as the estate in his hands may be sufficient. As he wishes to make a final settlement of said estate at next May court, he hopes all will avail themselves of this notice.

J. W. WALTON, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 20, 1823.—3t'44

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1823.....Lucy Byerly, *vs.* Philip Gardner and Barbara his wife, George Kepley and Caty his wife, Mordica Collins and Christina his wife.....Petition for Dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Philip Gardner and Barbara his wife, George Kepley and Caty his wife, Mordica Collins and Christina his wife, are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte.

A copy from the minutes.

D. MOCK, *C. C. C.*

3wt'44

Almanacs, for 1823,

BY the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

Sports of the Chase.

BAA-A-A! The BLACK JACK CLUB present their compliments to the Salisbury Club, and while they rejoice in the opinion, that in these scarce times money is in such abundance in Salisbury, as to justify the risking $200 on a mere chance, they will so far convince them of the vanity of their boasts, that they will *trail and run* with the Salisbury pack at any time and place convenient for both parties to meet,—the losers to furnish a Barbacue, with the usual luxuries thereto appendant, on the day of the chace, or at any time after that may be agreed on. As "evil communications corrupt good manners," the Black Jack Club deprecate the including in the Salisbury Pack any dogs inordinately fond of mutton. As they neither pretend to boast the merits of any lame, halt, blind, or half-cur-half-hound dogs, they leave the Salisbury Club at liberty to bring any such to the place appointed as they may think proper, provided they are permitted to run loose from the moment of starting to the morning's hunt.

By order of the Black Jack Club.

ISAHOWER NIMROD.

Sir,

THE Whalebone Horsewhip which you stole in Charlotte, in December, belongs to me. If you will leave it at the Court-House in Julius's room, or in Doctor Sam's. piazza, so that I can get it again, I will say no more about it.

J. WILSON.

Feb. 21, 1823.——1w

Thomas V. Cannon,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has established himself in business in this place, in the house next door to Mr. Slaughter's tavern. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Gentlemen favoring him with their custom, may expect their work done in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has made arrangements regularly to get the fashions from Philadelphia; and solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Feb. 12th, 1823. '41

A Bargain.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the Western country, offers for sale the plantation whereon he now lives, containing 600 acres of land, of which there is cleared about 80 acres, 50 acres of which are fresh and in good order for cultivation: it produces corn and wheat as well as any land in its neighborhood; there are on the land one comfortable dwelling house, barn and other necessary out houses; also, there are two excellent grist mills and saw mill now in complete repair on a never failing stream. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as the buyer would wish to see the premises. The land lies in Rowan county, 11 miles north-west from Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Statesville.

3t43p MARTIN RENDLEMAN.

Rowan County, N. C. Feb. 17, 1823

Bethel Academy.

THE trustees would hereby acquaint the public, that this Academy, situated in York District, S. C. and near to the mountains, continues in a prosperous and growing state; and whilst they express their gratitude for the liberal patronage it has heretofore received, they would further state, that in consequence of the present teacher's intended removal, they have engaged Mr. William B. Davis, a graduate of the University of North-Carolina, to undertake as teacher, from the 1st of May next. This timely notice we give, that none wishing to place children at this institution, may be prevented by doubts of its continuance, or uncertainty of its Principal.

We are also happy to say, that from a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davis, from a knowledge of his moral and pious character, together with ample testimonials of his talents and learning, we have full confidence that he will prove both an able and a successful teacher.

Students are here prepared for any class in college, being favored with the use of an excellent set of Globes, and hereafter will have the use of the Encyclopedia Britannica; which valuable work is presented to the Academy by a worthy pattern of benevolence and friend of learning.

In point of health and morality, a preferable situation cannot probably be found in the state. Boarding is $75 per annum. Tuition, for Languages and Sciences, $20 per annum; for English Grammar and Geography, $15; and for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $10.

Signed by order of the Board.

JAS. S. ADAMS, *Sec'ry.*

January 24, 1823.——6t46

NOTICE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of the Hon. Francis Locke, deceased, on the *fourth Monday*, that is, the 24th day of February, 1823, and continued from day to day until all is sold.....the numerous stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Grain, of every description; Corn, Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats; also, a large quantity of Hay, Fodder, and other roughness; and all the implements of husbandry on said place, wagons, geers, ploughs, &c. with the household and kitchen furniture, two Stills, with the usual quantity of vessels, and apple and peach brandy; also, a Cotton Gin, with all the running works, an excellent screw, and about forty bales of Cotton, pack'd and in prime order; also, a large quantity of pickled Pork. There is also a large library of Books, principally on law, which, if not sold privately previous to the time aforesaid, will on that or some other day during the sale, be exposed to public sale. Besides, there are three other plantations near the above, on which there are large stocks of every kind, grain, roughness, farming utensils, &c. All of which will be exposed to sale during said week, in continuance of the sale, at their respective places; notice of which will be given the day previous, from day to day.

On the last day of sale, will be hired at the late dwelling-house, all the Negroes which, for the present, are not otherwise disposed of by the Will; say about 35 or 40; among which are some prime fellows, women and girls; and the several plantations rented out, all until the first day of January, 1824.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, and continue as aforesaid, from day to day, until all is sold.

Twelves months credit; and due attendance will be given by me.

JOHN SCOTT, *Executor.*

Rowan County, N. C. Feb. 1, 1823.—4wt42

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

WINTER.

See! Winter with his hoary head,
Advances from the frozen zone;
His presence strikes a shivering dread,
Like frightful spirits of the dead,
Seen when the walks of night we tread,
In regions desolate and lone.

A snowy robe his limbs invests,
A murky vapour twines his brow,
And on his spiry helmet rests;
A sword of glittering ice attests
The might of his supreme behests—
To which the watery world must bow.

But though all nature feels thy sway,
Cold hearted tyrant of the north,
Yet spring shall drive thee far away—
Cover thy forces with dismay,
And with the beams of melted day,
Dissolve thy reign of little worth.

And e'en while destined to endure
The blustering terror of thy reign,
The sons of fortune rest secure,
And taste of pleasures fresh and pure—
But, oh! thy triumph is most sure
O'er all in poverty and pain.

Yet, cold and savage as thou art,
Unfriendly as are all thy clan,
There is, who bears a colder heart,
And hurls a deeper wounding dart,
That leaves a keener, longer smart—
The base ingratitude of man.

CONSUMPTION.

FROM PERCIVAL'S POEMS.

There is a sweetness in woman's decay,
When the light of beauty is fading away,
When the bright enchantment of youth is gone,
And the tint that glow'd, and the eye that shone
And darted around its glance of power,
And the lip that vied with the sweetest flower,
That ever in Pæstum's garden blew,
Or ever was steep'd in fragrant dew,
When all, that was bright and fair, is fled,
But the loveliness lingering round the dead.
O! there is a sweetness in beauty's close,
Like the perfume scenting the wither'd rose;
For a nameless charm around her plays,
And her eyes are kindled with hallow'd rays,
And a veil of spotless purity
Has mantled her cheeks with its heavenly dye,
Like a cloud whereon the queen of night
Has pour'd her softest tint of light;
And there is a blending of white and blue,
Where the purple blood is melting through
The snow of her pale and tender cheek:
And there are tones, which sweetly speak
Of a spirit, who longs for a purer day,
And is ready to wing her flight away.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

We make the following extract from a well-written article on the "Literary and Religious Character and Taste of the Age," originally published in the Christian Spectator.

[*Missionary.*

Verily, this is, in Europe and America, the true Athenian age; not the age of her arts and literature, but the age of her frivolous and insatiable curiosity. The grand object of most who pride themselves in the extent of their reading, and in their taste for elegant literature, is to tell or hear some new thing; or, as it is in my motto, *something newer*, that is, something a little newer than the newest that has come to the knowledge of any body else. The following will, I trust, be recognized by the intelligent reader, as a fair representation of what daily passes in book-stores, circulating libraries, and other resorts of idleness and fashion.—"Have you seen Lord Byron's last tragedy? What a prodigious genius! I ordered the copy from London, and believe it was the first that reached America. W——, however, is printing it and his edition will be out on Friday. Shall we hear from him again, think you, while he stays in Italy?"—"O yes, such a mind can never slumber. The Noble Bard will not disappoint the thousands who he knows are listening for some newer and deeper tone from his lyre." Scene changes. "How do you like the last of the Waverly novels? For my part I think it superlative. So true to nature, so bewitching from beginning to end! When you have once taken it up, you will find it impossible to lay it down till the whole is finished. How delightful!—It is said that this mighty magician has another series in great forwardness."—"Well, the more the better. But I have something still *newer* from Edinburgh. Walter Scott is writing a new poem, and it will soon be out." "Is it possible? This is news indeed. I shall not rest till I can get hold of it. Such an author can never court the muses in vain. But while he writes poetry with one hand, let him dash off prose with the other." Scene shifts again. "Southey!—What has become of the Laureate? He used to sing such wild and sweet airs. So highly gifted a poet ought to know, that the world can't afford to let him slumber. But the horizon of literature is brightening every day. New adventurers are rising into notice along all the walks of fancy and elegance. The voice of rumour from afar, already speaks enthusiastically of many new impressions which are forth-coming from the Scottish mint." "True, and no doubt they will be exquisite in their way; but why exhaust all praise upon foreign writers? There is *Bracebridge Hall*, by our countryman Irving, which we have good reason to be proud of. Even the pensioned dissecters of London and Edinburgh, with all their prejudices and hatred against every thing American, can't help praising it." "Indeed, we have a vast deal of native talent, which only needs encouragement, to rival the most gifted writers of fiction beyond the water. O how delightful it will be, when America shall furnish her thousand popular tales in a year! Such bright anticipations are enough to make us all regret, that we were not born an age or two later."

The above is a very brief sketch, but I am sure it exhibits no unfair specimen of the literary chit-chat of the day, especially in our large towns and villages. This craving, this—what shall I call it—this *dispepsia*, is assuming more and more the type of a sweeping and dementating epidemic; and should it continue to spread and to rage, the consequences must be deplorable indeed. Such aliment as is now almost exclusively demanded by the young, even of pious families, and by many professors of religion too, must needs produce a race of puny, and as Shakspeare would call them, "lily-livered" creatures of mere feeling and romance. For who will think of calling for "two inches on the ribs," of English or Connecticut river roast-beef, after having free and constant access from childhood, to fruit cake, floating islands, guava jelly, ice creams, whipt sillabub, and all the other sweet and fragrant temptations of the most celebrated confectioners? In like manner, should what is now called "polite literature," moulded as it is into a thousand seductive forms, continue to gain upon the public taste for a few years longer, who will think of plodding through Rollin, or Hume, or any other writer of sober history? How few will consent to pass their winter evenings with such prosing and antiquated personages as Milton and Johnson, and Cowper. Who now thinks of offering to the public, new editions of the most valuable English classics? What prudent bookseller would embark his capital in such an undertaking? Who of "the trade," is so blind, as not to see, that if he would get bread for his children, he must fill his shelves with trash and fiction?

THE CASTLE OF BRUSSA IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

(From Van Hammer's Travels.)

The most remarkable objects within the limits of the castle, are the ruins of the palace of the first Osmanic Sultans. The edifice, however, is not reduced to mere shapeless masses of stone, nor so fallen into decay, but that the plan of the whole, and the distribution of the various chambers, baths, gardens, pavilions, and fountains, may be easily recognized. Some of the latter are still unimpaired, but the water has burst through the pipes, and flows off, moistening the earth in various directions. Grass sprouts out of the jaws of the marble lion, from which the water formerly flowed, and the basin which received it is now filled with rubbish. Here is, perhaps, the site of the Harem, the sacred asylum of female honor and dignity. The vicinity of the marble baths, which still remain undecayed, renders this conjecture the most probable. This sanctuary of decorum and of pleasure, which in former times was closed against every unhallowed eye, and scarcely accessible to the rays of the sun or the breath of the atmosphere, is now exposed, without roof or protecting walls, to the inclemency of the weather and the glare of open day. Briars and thistles overspread the ground which was once covered with the richest variegated carpets, and masses of stone, hurled down by the hand of time, have usurped the place of down cushions. The private chambers of the women, from which the jealousy of oriental despots excluded even light and air, to which the solar rays only penetrated as it were by stealth, through rails and curtains, and where stillness was interrupted only by the murmuring of flutes and the sighs of love, are now exposed, even to their deepest recesses, to the sun, the moon, the wind, and all the inclemency of the weather. Silence yet prevails; but it is the silence of desolation, not of love, and it is broken by the murmuring of the water, which, in its course to the fountains, loses itself under ground, and gushes forth from among the ruins.—Nothing can be more melancholy than the complaints of those invisible Naiades, who, in harmonious accents, have for centuries been repeating the great truth, that *all is vain*. Whither are vanished the splendour and luxury of this palace and its inhabitants! where are the voluptuousness of the Harem, and the delights of its beauties! The clouds of perfume, the mirrors which vied with the brightness of the sun, the downy couches, balsamic odours, pleasure-kindling spices, intoxicating opiates, rose-essences and musk pestiles, the muslin veils and cashmere shawls, which seemed woven from sun-beams and the flower-beds of spring—whither are they vanished! And the young beauties of all complexions and forms, from every country and climate in the world; the brown and the fair, the African and Circassian, Grecian and Persian, the innocent christian virgin torn from the arms of their mothers, and the Egyptian Almes skilled in singing, dancing, and instructed in all the seductive arts—where are they now? All is vanished! Fancy had retraced the scenes of past centuries, when this Harem was the receptacle of beauty, and the focus of oriental magnificence; but on recovering from our reverie, we find ourselves surrounded by ruin and desolation, like Knight-errant, who, after having been lulled to sleep in the magic palace of some wicked fairy, wakes in the morning amidst heaps of filth and rubbish. The veil of imagination which covered the anatomy of this abode of pleasure is fallen, and nothing but the skeleton remains.

A DREAM.

We give the following extraordinary story as we received it, only premising that the principal actor in the narrative is said to be a gentleman now resident at Fulham. We quote from the Album, a work to which we have more than once referred.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Mr. Thornton was one night extremely agitated by a dream. It appeared to him that he saw the gardener of his family in the act of murdering his cook maid. He awoke, but endeavoring to dismiss the vision from his remembrance, attempted to compose himself to sleep. His eyes were scarcely closed, when again the same dreadful picture presented itself to his imagination. Alarmed by the extraordinary, the distinct, and the repeated intimation, he rapidly arose and taking his night lamp in his hand, departed from his room, and descended from the stairs, with an intention of proceeding to the spot in which the circumstances of the dream appeared to him as occurring. The hour was about four o'clock. The morning, clear, moonlight and frosty. The reader will conceive what his surprise must have been, when, on entering the kitchen, on his way to the garden, by the nearest avenue, he perceived the cook dressed in white, putting on her bonnet and cloak, as if preparing for a journey.

To his inquiries respecting her presence at such an unaccustomed hour, and in such an extraordinary attire, she replied, that she was on the point of being married to the gardener—that they were going to a neighbouring village for that purpose—and that Mark was waiting for her at the end of the garden, with a horse and taxed cart to convey her to church. Thornton told her that he of course could have no objection to their marriage, though he remonstrated against the secrecy of the proceeding, and desired her to wait a few moments till his return, as he was desirous of speaking to Mark, previous to their setting off. Her master did not delay a moment in hastening to the garden; his mind much misdoubted the good intentions of the paramour, and he was not a little struck with the coincidence of his dream, and the preparation that he had witnessed. He first went to the bottom of the garden—to the spot mentioned by the maid-servant as the place in which Mark was waiting for her coming.—All was still. There was no Mark; no horse; no chaise. He then proceeded to the place marked out to him by the vision. Here he was destined to behold an object of a very doubtful character. Working with an indefatigable and hurried hand, and with his back turned towards him, Mr Thornton perceived a man digging in a pit. As he stood at his labor in the pit, it appeared to be about 3 feet and a half deep—it was about as many in width, and about six feet in length; it had all the appearance of a grave. Mr. Thornton approached silently, and laid his hand with a sudden grasp on the man's shoulder.—Mark turned his eyes upon his master, shuddered and fainted.—Were the indications of that dream the suggestions of a lying spirit?

NAPOLEON.

In 1805 Count Daru was at Bologna, as Intendant general of the army. One morning the emperor summoned him into his cabinet. Daru immediately repaired thither and found him transported with rage, traversing his apartment with hurried steps, and breaking a sullen silence, only by hasty and short exclamations: "What a navy! what an admiral! what sacrifices lost!—My expectations are deceived!—This Villeneuve! instead of being in the channel, he has entered Ferrol!—It is all over with him! He will be blockaded there! Daru, place yourself there, (pointing to a corner of the room,) and write while I dictate." The Emperor had received at a very early hour the news of the arrival of Villeneuve in a Spanish port; he immediately saw his intended conquest of England baffled; the immense expense of the fleet and flotilla lost for a time and perhaps forever.—Then, in a paroxysm of fury, which would permit no other man in similar circumstances to preserve his judgment, he formed one of the boldest resolutions, and sketched one of the most admirable plans for a campaign which any conqueror ever conceived in leisure or cold blood. Without hesitating, without stopping for a moment, he dictated the whole plan of the campaign of Austerlitz; the departure of all the corps of the army, from Hanover and Holland, to the confines of the west and south of France. The order of the marches, their duration, the places for the converging and reunion of the columns; the cutting off by surprize; and the attack with open force, the various movements of the enemy—all was foreseen. Victory was ensured in all the hypotheses.—Such was the accuracy and the vast foresight of this plan, that over a line of departure of six hundred miles in length, were followed from primitive indications, day by day, and place by place, as far as Munich. Before that capital the epochs alone had experienced some alterations; but the places were reached, and the whole of the plan was crowned with complete success.

Religious.

EXTRACT.

Nor was the propagation of the christian religion less extraordinary than the religion itself, or less above the reach of all human power, than the discovery of it was above that of all human understanding. It is well known, that in the course of a very few years it was spread over all the principal parts of Asia and of Europe, and this by the ministry only of an inconsiderable number of the most inconsiderable persons; that at this time Paganism was at the highest repute, believed universally by the vulgar, and patronized by the great; that the wisest men of the wisest nations assisted at its sacrifices, and consulted its oracles on the most important occasions: Whether these were the tricts of the priests or of the devil, is of no consequence, as they were both equally unlikely to be converted, or overcome; the fact is certain, that on the preaching of a few fishermen, their altars were deserted, and their deities were dumb. This miracle they undoubtedly performed, whatever we may think of the rest; and this is surely sufficient to prove the authority of their commission; and to convince us, that neither their undertaking nor the execution of it could possibly be their own.

How much this divine institution has been corrupted, or how soon these corruptions began, how far it has been discoloured by the false notions of illiterate ages, or blended with fictions by pious frauds, or how early these notions and fictions were introduced, no learning or sagacity is now able precisely to ascertain; but surely no man, who seriously considers the excellence and novelty of its doctrines, the manner in which it was first propagated through the world, the persons who achieved that wonderful work, and the originality of those writings in which it is still recorded, can possibly believe that it could ever have been the production of imposture, or chance; or that from an imposture the most wicked and blasphemous (for if an imposture, such it is) all the religion and virtue now existing on earth can derive their source.

But notwithstanding what has been here urged, if any man can believe, that at a time when the literature of Greece and Rome, then in their meridian lustre, were insufficient for the task, the son of a carpenter, together with twelve of the meanest and most illiterate mechanics, his associates, unassisted by any supernatural power, should be able to discover or invent a system of theology the most sublime, and of ethics the most perfect, which had escaped the penetration and learning of Plato, Aristotle and Cicero; and that from this system, by their own sagacity, they had excluded every false virtue, though despised and ridiculed by all the rest of the world: If any one can believe that these men could become impostors, for no other purpose than the propagation of truth, villains for no end but to teach honesty, and martyrs without the least prospect of honour or advantage; or that, if all this should have been possible, these few inconsiderable persons should have been able, in the course of a few years, to have spread this their religion over most parts of the then known world, in opposition to the interests, pleasures, ambition, prejudices, and even reason of mankind; to have triumphed over the power of princes, the intrigues of states, the force of custom, the blindness of zeal, the influence of priests, the arguments of orators, and the philosophy of the world, without any supernatural assistance; if any one can believe all these miraculous events, contradictory to the constant experience of the powers and dispositions of human nature, he must be possessed of much more faith than is necessary to make him a Christian, and remain an unbeliever from mere credulity.

But should these credulous infidels after all be in the right, and this pretended revelation be all a fable; from believing it what harm could ensue? Would it render princes more tyrannical, or subjects more ungovernable? the rich more insolent, or the poor more disorderly? Would it make worse parents or children, husbands or wives, masters or servants, friends or neighbours? Or would it not make men more virtuous, and consequently more happy in every situation? It could not be criminal; it could not be detrimental. It could not be criminal, because it cannot be a crime to assent to such evidence, as has been able to convince the best and wisest of mankind; by which, if false, Providence must have permitted men to deceive each other, for the most beneficial ends, and which therefore it would be surely more meritorious to believe, from a disposition of faith and charity, which believeth all things, than to reject with scorn from obstinacy and self-conceit: It cannot be detrimental, because if Christianity is a fable, it is a fable, the belief of which is the only principle which can retain men in a steady and uniform course of virtue, piety and devotion, or can support them in the hour of distress, of sickness, and of death. Whatever might be the operations of true deism on the minds of Pagan philosophers, that can now avail us nothing; for that light which once lightened the Gentiles, is now absorbed in the brighter illumination of the gospel; we can now form no rational system of deism, but what must be borrowed from that source, and, as far as it reaches towards perfection, must be exactly the same; and therefore if we will not accept of Christianity, we can have no religion at all. Accordingly we see, that those who fly from this, scarce ever stop at deism; but hasten on with alacrity to a total rejection of all religious and moral principles whatever.

An hour well spent condemns a life. When we reflect on the sum of improvement and delight gained in that single hour, how do the multitude of hours already past, rise up and say, what good has marked us? Wouldst thou know the true worth of time, "*employ one hour.*"